The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1869. NUMBER 93.

NEW YORK.

All Gone in Wall Street Yesterday.

The Prospect Gradually Brightening.

Gold Sold Contracts on Friday's Business Privately Settled.

Adjustments Delayed by the Interference of the Courts.

Total Depreciation in Stocks and Gold for the Week, $160,000,000.

George W. Curtis Declines the Republican Nomination for Secretary of State.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

AFFAIRS IN WALL STREET.

The prospect of Wall street is improving, and many of the borrowed panters are confident of getting out of the financial mess. The bulls are anxious enough to be gobbling ground that Boleth & Co., and Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., will settle with the members of the Stock Board and reopen their doors. That they will be found in original form can be doubted. The situation of the gold broker may be utterly altered in futures. A fair beginning, at last, is at hand, and brought out on the 27, 28, 29 and 30 ult., to take the gold at 134, and subsequently. A caucus keep his counsel to take part of it at 135. The whole amount to wake up men to the stern fit of A, B and C, and it is imperatively necessary to find some mode of adjustment. The Gold Board appointed a committee, which Monday, the rule requiring the suspension was agreed upon, and the Gold Board broken quiet at noon. Smith, Gould & Martin are the great operators. Boleth & Co. are chiefly of railroad interests. Smith, Gould & Co. and Gould & Martin against Boleth & Co. and Smith, Gould & Martin would be glibest to a settlement at 135, and consequently the chances are in favor of such a settlement. But on the part of the controversy on Friday's violation have been privately settled, and the consideration be-tween 30 and 35 per cent. The adjustments to-day will be the test. If they are made the market will be all right before the end of the week. The recent crash wiped out many operators, leaving scarcely enough up all only possibly room for margins. It is estimated that the depreciation in the price of gold and securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange during the past week will reach one hundred millions of dollars in currency, and it will take some time to restore the old condition of confidence.

THE TREASURY ARRANGEMENT.

Commodore Vanderbilt was personally on the street to-day, and it is reported that he has effected a loan of $10,000,000 with Baring Bros., giving Government bonds as collateral. One half of the sum he used to purchase the 20,000 shares of Lake Shore sold him yesterday by Lockwood & Co.

SMITH, GOULD AND MARTIN

have withdrawn the Gould and private paintings from their holdings, and do not anticipate any further trouble.

AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL

The crowd at the Fifth Avenue Hotel is smaller than in any previous night for a week. The number of new gold, received, at about the inactive rate.

THE BANK RIVER BRIDGE.

The Directors of the Kike River bridge met yesterday, and resolved to go to work on it at once.

DECLARATION.

The Sun publishes a letter from Gen. Wm. Cullen Bryant declining the Secretary of State.

PRESENTATION.

Colonel Yeckes was presented with a $1,500 service plate yesterday by the employes of the New Jersey, by the Great Western Insurance Company.

CUBAN ITEMS.

The entire crop of last year's sugar in Cuba is reported to have been saved.

The Catholic priests are leading bodies of revolutionists in Cuba.

DENIAL.

Colonel, President Grant's brother-in-law, denies that he is, in the Times, that he dabbled in stocks and gold.

DURABLE PETAINER.

The steamer Europe for Havana, has been demolished for salvage; but a charge of having white pieces of artillery concealed in her hold, and bounded for the guerrilla now building here for the Spaniards. The investors was to send the Europe to Havana when completed, and let them be armed there.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE TIMES EDITORSHIP.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The Express announces that Mr. Bigelow has resigned the editorship of the Times, and that Thurlow Weed, late of the Albany Journal, is to be managing editor. Other papers confirm the resignation of Mr. Bigelow.

OHIO.

An Extraordinary Marriage—Politics—Chances of Laborers Expected—Public Charity—Philadelphia Officials First Convicted.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

MANSFIELD, O., Sept. 30.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE

took place here to-day. John Wise, aged 38, was united to Mrs. Polly, aged 80. Justice James S. Dull officiated.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION

to-day resulted in the nomination of Gen. Garfield by acclamation. Governor Dutton was also renominated by the Democratic Convention. Governor Dutton will be elected in October by a large majority.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION

of Summit County, to-day, nominated Gen. Wm. Lochridge, of Akron, by acclamation.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION

of Stark

The Tribune.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1869.

CITY AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

CITY OFFICERS.

For Mayor ..... R. B. MASON.
For Comptroller ..... J. C. HAUKINSON.
For Treasurer ..... J. D. DRAPER.
For Clerk of Police Court ..... JOHN E. WILCOX.
For Corporation Counsel ..... E. K. MASON.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of the Superior Court ..... THOMAS H. GALE.
Judge of the Superior Court ..... H. W. BLAKE.
Judge of the Superior Court ..... H. G. GOODELL.
For Clerk ..... R. K. SWEZEY.
For Sheriff ..... J. C. WINCHESTER.
For Coroner ..... HARVEY LUTZ.
Public Administrator ..... MARK SHERIDAN.
Members of the Board ..... S. S. HAYS, JOSEPH MEDILL, JOHN C. HAINES.
Assessor ..... CHARLES HOUSTON, W. F. BOGUE.
Board of Review ..... DAVID ANTHONY, DANIEL CAMPBELL.

SOUTH DIVISION.

Clerk ..... E. N. KELLOGG.
Members of the Board ..... JOHN C. HAINES, A. H. BURLEY.

WEST DIVISION.

For Clerk ..... Charles Ahrens
For Members of the Board ..... Henry Greenebaum, Jr., Charles Schmidt, Otto Pelter, Jr.
Assessor ..... S. S. Hays, Joseph Medill, John C. Haines.
Board of Review ..... Charles Houston, W. F. Bogue.

NORTH DIVISION.

For Clerk ..... Daniel Anthony, Daniel Campbell.

NORTH DIVISION.

For Clerk ..... E. N. Kellogg.
For Members of the Board ..... Thomas Clark, A. H. Burley.

WEST CHICAGO.—Clerk, Alvaro Bascom; for members of the Board of Supervisors, H. H. Honore, Daniel Chisholm, Otto Pelter; Assessor, Thomas Hoyne; Board of Review, Thomas Clark, James Hughes.

THE DUTY OF OUR SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors of Cook County, who are to meet next week in Chicago, have each duty to perform, which they cannot neglect or defer over with safety to the public peace of our city. There can be no legal government where there is not a pure and valid election. Ballot-stuffing is only a cowardly form of revolution. It is an attempt of the minority of voters to reign over those majority by fraud. Such a thing would not have the courage to attempt to do it by force. The people of Chicago are approaching a city and county election, the result of which is already apparent if the election itself is fairly held. While the great body of our citizens are resolved that it shall be fairly held, a clique of conspirators have already laid plans which recklessly aim at a fraudulent result.

From the earliest days of our city government down to the year 1863 the annual Spring election of Election was varied, in the city of Chicago, in the Board of Aldermen, and in the country towns in their own town authorities. Each municipality authority appointed its own judges and clerks of election, and the invariable rule in this city, and we believe throughout the county, had been to appoint for each election precinct two inspectors of the party having a majority of votes in that precinct, and one Inspector of the party in the minority. Without this fundamental principle of having the polls officially guarded by both political parties there never has been a fair election, and there never will be. So vital and self-evident is this point that, in the Legislature of this State, as in those of other States, it has been legally provided that in the choice of Inspectors of Election no voter should vote for more than two out of the three, with the express intent to enable the minority party always to elect one Inspector. This is to secure to each party in the ballot in the interest of that party. The Board of Aldermen of Chicago had always paid due regard to the rights of the minority, as well as the majority, in the appointment of these Inspectors, there was no ground for complaint by any party in the city of unfairness in the constitution of the Boards of Election in New York and Brooklyn. The result was a majority of votes of from 30,000 to 50,000, and the slender majority or Opposition majority of less than 4,000 attempted to rob the honest votes of that majority by a repetition here of the infamous mode of strangling the sovereignty of the people by ballot-stuffing at the polls. Let us prepare against such a foul election.

THE END IS NOT THE MATTER.

The struggle of the Democratic politicians in New York is due, we presume, to the wind-up of the recent "ring" frauds, where the bulls and the bears, in the Gold Room, and the bears, after a long pulverization, appeared in the fight upon gold. Hoffman, *Jr.*, was the silent operator on the bulls. All day Thursday the struggle continued without any serious advantage to either party; on Friday the bulls got control of the market, and would have cleaned out the bears had not the Secretary of the Treasury yielded to the importunate clamors against Greeley to interfere. Whereupon the bears were broken, and they closed with an equal number of bulls and bears on each side. The Democratic party did not therefore meet a large majority of the bears had been irretrievably routed, but still there was enough to ruin fully five of justice, but in so glaringly oppressive and destructive that its reform should be immediate and thorough.

Captain John Ericsson has recently started a portion of the scientific world by the announcement of his theory that the moon's surface is an irregular mass of ice, this conclusion being based on a series of experiments which tend to show that the temperature of the lunar surface is much lower than that indicated on our terrestrial thermometric scales.

That the ice theory is open to grave objection is sufficiently obvious, and it is possible that the Captain has not taken a sufficiently extended view of the subject. The injustice in this letting is not given to the lowest bidder, but to the public. O'Hara estimates his profit on a job let to him at the same time at $250 in less regular vouching of a vendee of the Board of Public Works for making the water connections on several streets, he sent in his bills in proper form, and in full compliance with the requirements of the law and advertised specifications. His bids, compared with the next lowest bid, as to what the work was let, in several cases were as follows:

	Estimate of Contractor.	Estimate of Pattern.
O'Hara's bid	$50	$6.75
Next lowest bid	200	7.00
O'Hara's bid	250	8.75
Next lowest bid	350	7.00
O'Hara's bid	150	7.00
Next lowest bid	175	7.00

A number of other streets were let at the same time. Mr. O'Hara, but, by some misapprehension, the streets were let to the person bidding at the much higher rates stated

BOARDING VETERANS' HOME.

...election of the National Military ...Asylum at Milwaukee.

...by Gen. Geo. P. Buell, Gener... Gen. R. Eppstein, Governor Ludwell... and Others.

...

CUBA.

A New Alabaman—History of General ...Sickles' Negotiations.

New York paper, 30, forgotten in the Custom-H...

...

THE GALLANT THIRTY-SEVENTH.

Reunion of the Retired Warriors at Evanston Yesterday.

The Veterans Heartily Welcomed and Hospitably Entertained.

Annual Business Meeting—Election of Officers, Etc.

The Banquet.

The pastors and many others, friends, had ...ered during the past week from preparations ...ion of the Thirty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Evanston is very hospitable, and all the preparations made for the reception of the veterans were completed. The fresh breeze this morning ...ed to herald the coming of the day, and ...ad reason to rejoice at the choice of the ...ty yesterday. The hotel-keepers, too, ...ious to accord the veterans liberal fare ...ir patronage. All these things combined ...ed everything very much to the pleasure ...ing day.

Several cars, fitted up for the occasion, ...d from the depot of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, Chicago, at 9:30 a. m., ...ing their way northward stopped at every ...ing station to take on the veterans and ...ds. Arrived at Evanston, the veterans ...ed to the Grand Pacific Hotel, where ...ere in waiting to receive them. The ...ere then formed in line, and, preceded ...ic, marched to the Methodist Church, ...ere the exercises were held.

At 11 o'clock the audience assembled at Lyon's Hall to transact business. Captain Baker called the meeting to order, and Lieutenant Colonel Ludwell was elected temporary chairman. He was received with applause, and said: Comrades, I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in calling me to preside over this meeting. I am sorry that I am not better qualified for the position, but I do not ...ow that I have ever before attempted to preside over a meeting of this kind. I have never had the opportunity. The country was not ...ed to war, and I was not educated to it. ...ey and were forced into the service of my ...ry. I have been a farmer all my life, and ...ed myself to the best of my ability. I ...ed to the call of my country, because I ...ed it was my duty to do so, and I have ...ed to do my duty as a soldier. I have ...ed to do my duty as a soldier. I have ...ed to do my duty as a soldier.

FREE TRADE VS. PROTECTION.

Discussion Between Messrs. Blanchard and Robbins.

Closing Debate Yesterday.

Speeches on Both Sides.

[The discussion in Farwell Hall yesterday afternoon, between Messrs. Blanchard and Robbins, was very animated and interesting, and many of the points made were very telling. The following is a report of the proceedings:]

Mr. Blanchard, the first speaker, said he had not come there to make a speech, but to meet Mr. Robbins on the platform of facts. He had been told that Mr. Robbins had stated his proposition correctly. In opposition of the alleged fact that there had been a decrease in the price of labor, Mr. Blanchard had stated that the price of labor was higher now than it was in 1860. Mr. Robbins had not denied this statement, but had said that the price of labor could not compare, as labor was higher in 1860 than it was in 1869. Mr. Blanchard had then asked Mr. Robbins to explain why labor was higher in 1860 than it was in 1869, but Mr. Robbins had refused to explain. He (Mr. Blanchard) would now ask Mr. Robbins to explain why labor was higher in 1860 than it was in 1869. He would also ask Mr. Robbins to explain why the price of labor was higher in Chicago than it was in New York, and why the price of labor was higher in New York than it was in England. The statement that labor was higher in 1860 than it was in 1869 was not true. It was true that the wages of labor were higher in 1860 than they were in 1869, but the purchasing power of labor was greater in 1869 than it was in 1860. The wages of labor were higher in 1860 than they were in 1869 because the price of gold was higher in 1860 than it was in 1869. The price of gold was higher in 1860 than it was in 1869 because the premium on gold was higher in 1860 than it was in 1869. The premium on gold was higher in 1860 than it was in 1869 because the balance of trade was against the country in 1860, and was in favor of the country in 1869. The balance of trade was against the country in 1860 because the country was then under the influence of a protective tariff, and was in favor of the country in 1869 because the country was then under the influence of a free trade tariff. The balance of trade was in favor of the country in 1869 because the country was then under the influence of a free trade tariff, and was against the country in 1860 because the country was then under the influence of a protective tariff. He would now ask Mr. Robbins to explain why the balance of trade was against the country in 1860, and was in favor of the country in 1869. He would also ask Mr. Robbins to explain why the balance of trade was in favor of the country in 1869 when the country was under the influence of a free trade tariff, and was against the country in 1860 when the country was under the influence of a protective tariff